VOL. IX. NEW SERIES.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 22, 1863.

NO. 267.

Che Ohio Statesman DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY

MANYPENNY & MILLER. ·URLISHIES AND PROPRIETORS.

27 Office Nos. 38, 38 and 40, Worth High St TERMS INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

Oatly

By the Carrier, per week, 12% cents.

Tri-Weekly single copy, 175 criston of five copies, 7 30 criston copies, 4 00 criston copies, 4 00 criston copies, 5 criston copies, 5 criston copies, 6 criston copies, 6 criston copies, 6 criston copies, 6 criston copies, 7 criston copies, 6 criston copies, 6 criston copies, 7 criston copi tri-Weekly 300 300 Weekly, single copy, 175 Clubs of five copies, 780 400 twenty copies, 37 00

One "I month. 5 00 | One "I insertion \$0
Displayed advertisements half more than the bove
rates.

Advertisements leaded and placed in the column of
Bispecial Notices," double size ordenory rates.
All notices required to be published by law, legal rates
If ordered on the inside exclusively after the first week
per cent, more than the above rates; but all such will
spear in the Tri-Weekly without charge.

Business Cards, not exceeding five lines, per year, in
ide, \$1.50 per line; outside \$2.
Notices of meetings, charitables ocisties, fire companies
&c., half price.

ide, \$2.50 per inse, charitables colettes, are wear, Noticea of meetings, charitables colettes, are wear, &c., half price.

All transfers advertisements must be paid for in sicence. The rule will not be varied from.

Weekly, same price as the Daily, where the advertises see the Weekly alone. Where 'he Daily and Weekly ge both used, then the charge for the Weekly will be alf the rates of the Daily

No advertisement taken except for a definite period.

V. R. GLAZIER, Agent AUCTIONEER.

AUCTION, SALE

COMMISSION ROOMS

No. 134 South Fourth Street, Opposite the Market House.

I am now prepared to receive on Commission A am now prepared to receive on Commission al kinds of property.
Old and new Furniture BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Particular attention given to the male of thouses an Wagons and Carriages, and Household and Kitche Furniture.
Sales in the country promptly attended to. dec9-dif

W. R. KENT, AUCTIONEER.

Auction, Sales

COMMISSION ROOMS No: 102 South High Street.

AM NOW PREPARIED TO Receive
on Commission every description of property, such
as Dry Goods, Groceries, Liquors, Furniture, Carriages.
Horses, etc.
I also intend to devote my attention to cales of Res.
Estate and Personal Property, at any point, within twenty miles of the City.

IJ Auction Sales every evening.
Consignments respectfully solicited.

Lave a large roce over such as a large roce of the city and the control of the City.

REPERENCES :

WILKINSON'S, No. 110 West Fourth Street, BETWEEN VINE & RACE.

MERCHANTS AND BUSINESS MEN A BE RESPECTFULLY ADVISED THAT MY House is now fully systematized, and ready for the entertainment of the business community.

THE EATING COUNTER,

On the first floor, will be under my personal supervision, and will be kept well supplied. Gent'emen having but a few minutes to spare from business, will find ready cooked,

Oysters in every Style, Game, Meats, etc

Prom 10% o'clock A. M. until 11 P. M. I solicit a

WM; WILKINSON.

The Great Rebellion.

EXPERIENCED AGENTS ARE WANTED BY No. 8.-LARGE HOTEL

JOHN S. C. ABBOTT'S

HISTORY OF THE CIVIL WAR

AMERICA.

To be in two volumes, bound in leather and illus trated on steel. This will be THE History.

oct18-tf

Dried Beef. S.C. HAMS,

WHITE WHEAT FLOUR. RED WHEAT FLOUR, S. C. SODA, SAL. SODA. CREAM TARTAR, GREEN AND BLACK TEAS.

RIO AND JAVA COFFEE WOODEN WARE, CORDAGE, ETC., ETC

WM. H. RESTIBAUX, 106 South High str

AMERICAN HOTEL COLUMBUS, OHIO.

THIS OLD ESTABLIAMED AND WELL ENOWN
House, during the past assert has been thoroughly
renovated, repainted and returnished in a style both
comfortable and elegant, so that we feel well assured that
these who favor us with a call will find all the cumforts
and conveniences usual in first class Hotels: WARDEN & EMMRY, PROPRIETORS.

Wm. B. Bradbury's Piano-Forte Establishment,

NO. 67 BROOME STREET, NEW YORK.

THE subscriber respectfully invites the attention of a first friends and the public generally to his Plano-Forte Ratabilshment, at No. 47 Broome Street.

Having withdrawn his interest, stock and materials from the late firm of 'Lighte & Bradburys," which firm wadissolved on the Slat Jacuary ult., and having purchased the entire stock of Plano-Fortes and Plano-vorte Materials (wasted by his brother, Edward G. Bradbury, in the said firm, he is now prepared to supply the increased demand for his celebrated Plano-Fortes. Employing the most skillfull and experienced workmen, with a large stock of the best and most thoroughly seasoned material, and an abundance of Capital, he has taken in hand the personal supervision of the whole business of manufacturing his instruments, and is enabled to turn out Plano-Fortes of unequalized fore and devallences.

BRADBURY'N. W EGALE PLANO-FORTE.—In the arrangements of our new reals, drawn and prepared with the utmost care, expressly for our new instruments, we have added every improvement which can in any way tend to the perfection of the Plano-Forte, and we can confidently assert, that for delicacy of touch, volume, brilliancy and sweetness of tone, combined with that strength and solidity of frame necessary to durability, these instruments are unequalied.

"BTERESORY AND HEAUTY" is our motio, and we invite the closest critotism of the best unbiased judges in the land. Every instrument warranted for five years.

WM. B. BRADBURY,

487 Broome St., cor. of Grosby, New York. NO. 427 BROOMS STREET, NEW YORK.

POWERS'S HOTEL.

(FORMERLY BARLE'S,)

Nos. 17 and 19 Park Row. Opposite the Astor House and Park, New York. Price of Board \$1 50 per Day.

HIS LONG ESTABLISHED AND popular House has recently been retuilt and great-nlarged by the addition of over 100 rooms, and now accommodations for over 300 persons. It has also a thoroughly ventilated, and is

HEATED BY STEAM

LIGHTED WITH GAS THROUGHOUT. This Hotel has one of the best locations in the City.
of easy access from all the steamboats and Railroads
sading to the City, and is convenient to all the City
onveyances. It has now all the conveniences of a

FIRST CLASS HOTEL, nsuring the comfort of its inmates.

The patronage of the traveling public is respectfully

TERMS \$1.50 PER DAY. H. L. POWERS, Proprietor nov30'62-dawfromfeb96'

Cincinnati Law and Collection Office. BSTARLISHED A. D. 1840.

THOMAS POWELL,

Attorney at Law. AND COLLECTION OFFICE,

CINCINNATI. Remittances in all cases made immediately on the colsection of any claim.

The following references are given by permission of the parties, with whom Mr. Powell has for many years

NO. 9 MASONIO TEMPLE,

acquainted.
Nicholas Longworth, Esq.
Samuel N. Pike, Esq.
Joseph O. Butler, Esq.
W. S. Smith & Oo.
Baker & You Phul.
Tyler, Davidson & Go.
Hon. W. B. Caldwell, Ex-Chief Justice, State of

Ohlo.

D. W. Corwin, late King, Corwin & Co.

Clark, West & Co., 121 and 123 Duane St., N. Y.

Bannel B. Bowman & Co., 17 John St., N. Y.

Wm. H. Powell, Esq., No. 45 Rast 22d St., N. Y.

dec21 09-tf



UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER.

Sold by Canvassers Throughout the

The best labor-saving machine in the world
No caution or skill required in its use.
Wrings everything dry, and ten times as quick as can be done by the hand.
A child of eight years can operate it.
No servant can break it.
It saves its cost in clothing in a family every six months.

Will wear for years without repair.
Warranted to please or money refunded

PRICES.

No. 1.—LARGE PARILY WRINGER. \$10.00 With Cogs. No. 2. -- MEDIUM " .. 5.00 Without Cogs No Warranted. No. 216 .- MEDIUM " No. 3. - SHALL . No. 18.—Man. Lapund's (to run) 18.00 With Cogs. No. 22.—Lazar " to run; 19.00 Warranted.

"No. 2 is the size generally used in private families. THE ONLY WEINGER WITH THE PATENT COG-

No Wringer can be Durable without Cog-Wheels.

Canvassers Wanted in every Town, Persons residing where no canvasser is appointed, by emitting the price to us, shall receive the Wringer by xpress, prepaid. JULIUS IVES & CO., 345 Broadway, New York.

J. M. & V. KŒRNER.

No. 58,

Corner of Broad & Front Streets,

COLUMBUS DEALERS IN

CROCERIES, PRODUCE AND

PROVISIONS, FOREIGN & DOMESTIC FRUITS.

word expectand to me if the di-

FLOUR, SALT, LIQUORS; ETC.

OTSTRES BY THE CAN IN THEIR SEASON. eot\$5-dly

Onion Setts! Onion Setts! WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY

[From the New York World. |

The Abolition Party and State Rights. The Democratic triumphs in all the most important State elections of the last six months have opened the syes of some of the more politic Abolition leaders to the possible consequences to themselves of the attempt to break down the barriers which protect State rights against Federal eporoschment. We should against Federal encroschment. We should have seen in the Republican party no symptoms of reaction in favor of State rights if they had not been brought to entertain doubts of their success in the next Presidential election. It makes a great difference in their expositions of the Constitution whether they offer these expositions in the character of malf-confident ins or possible outs. The bulk of the party are still blind enough to expect the people will continue them in power: the people will continue them in power; hence they persist in advocating an accumu-lation of power in the central government sufficient to override and break down State authority, especially of all State authority which would resist the universal confiscation of Southern property. But Mr. Greeley, who has been the foremost advocate of emancipation and configuation, now takes counsel of his fears, and on Saturday delivered to his abolition brethren, under his personal signature, a homily in defense of State rights, which contains some sound constitutional doctrine.
While the Republican party was rising to power
it rivaled the Southern fire eaters in their extreme interpretation of the doc rise of State rights. It was in the livery of State rights that they withstood and nullified the fugitive slave law. Mr. Greeley sees that the chances are more than even that the Democratic party will be in power after the 4 h of March, 1865. He foresees that, in that event, the constitutional guarantees respecting slavery would be enforced by the Federal Government, and that an ex-treme interpretation of State rights is the only

ground on which such enforcement can be re-sisted. He accordingly makes a timely retreat behind the defenses of the Personal Liberty bills and the nullifying decision of the abolition Supreme Court of Wisconsin. His remarks are appended as a reply to a letter from Oliver Johnson, the editor of the Anti-Slavery Stand-ard. We quote:
"I was never for 'State Rights,' of the exag-

gerated, Calhoun stamp. I never believed nor held that a State had any more right to secede from or nullify the laws of the Union than a county or township. I recognize no State against and is making war upon the Union. But the new-light talk of the States, even while loyal, as mere municipalities, if even that—the windy bosh of icather-headed blockheads predicting a grand consolidated nation of which the States are to be merely provinces—must not blind you and me to the fact that the States have hitherto been the citadel and eanctuary of whatever freedom of speech and action we have enjoyed—that it is but a few years since we were urging States to go to the very verge of their reserved powers in passing personal liberty bills, and since we were all electrified by the decision of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin that the fugitive slave law was unconstitutional. Had such a consolidated Union as is now eulogized and anticipated-nay, proclaimed as actually existing—been in operation here for the last thirty years, you and I would long since have spent years in felons' cells, under duly enacted national laws and the popular roling of national judges, for writing and print-ing demonstrations that no man has a right to

safely? "It is urged that the dark days of national

their arms and return frankly and thoroughly to loyalty to morrow, I believe they might resume the government of the country at the next presidential election. And then I would very much prefer that there should be some State rights lest; and so, I think, would many the Abolitionists displayed the "white fea her," of those now blatant for extreme consolidation. Let us keep to the safe middle path." Mr. Greeley is as ill-balanced a z alot as any

of them, but he falls below many of his Abolition brethren in courage and persistence. When, tion brethren in courage and persistence. When, under the prompting of his fears or his self-interest, his one-sided mind-which is by no means deficient in coarse vigor—catches a glimpse of the other side of the question, he is quite carable of perceiving how his own principles may operate to his detriment. He was a socialist, working hand in hand with Albert Brisbane in advocating Fourierism in the Trithe business of his newspaper, when he began to preach Fourierism "with bated breath," and soon abjured it allogether. He was a burning and shining Maine law fanatic until the thought suddenly struck him that coercive teetotalism interfered with the success of the Re-publican party, when the Maine law was consigned to the same limbo with the phalausteries. He was the loudest advocate of the emancipation proclamation and the first man of his party to demonstrate that it amounts to nothing. From being a stanch and zealous State rights man in opposing the execution of the fugitive slave law, and a high-flying "State suicide" man as a leader in the confiscation crusade, he comes around and completes the circle by again maintaining the doctrine of State rights against his own party when he feare that the Federal Government will soon be Democratic, and the Abolitionists be able to control only a few isoated State Governments. But if the Titbune will continue to preach as sound doctrine as that quoted above we shall be too well estisfied with de result to make a very strict inquiry into its

Letter from on Board the Keokuk.

The Paymaster of the unfortunate iron-olad

Then and Now.

Then and Now.

Hon. O. H. Browning was one of the speakers at the recent grand Democratic mass meet ing at Quincy. The Herald says Mr. B. made an anolle speech. "He demonstrated (what Democrate with others trying to stop leaks. The vessel was not given up until she had began to settle fast. I got leave to-day to go home per Arago, but as all is so unsettled, and my books lost, I have thought it best to stop and straigaten attains for the men.

I will not attempt to describe the fight of the lost of these struck pinase.

another attack will be made. The Admiral,

Another person who was on board the K.o. kuk, from the time she went into action until she sank, gives the following particulars:

The vessel, it is known, steamed toward the rebel forts last in the line of battle; but the fleet once engaged, the Keckuk, by her superior speed, and the splendid daring of her commander (Rhind) ran in toward Fort Sumter and took the fire of that fort as little more than half the distance at which the Monitor batteries had received it Our informant explains this apparently inexplicable movement, so far as it was understood on board. Though the Keokuk was deemed the weakest of our vessels, and this fact reasonably accounted for the position which was assigned her by the Admiral, etill the officers were restive under the implied restraint and the impossibility of going among the first into battle, and it was determined that when the opportunity offered the Keokuk should

do her duty.

It should be remarked that the officers and crew, with a national pride in the vessel as their own, did not share the opinions of some other persons that the Keckuk was not a first-class battery, and they believed that in the confict into which they were entering they had an even chance with their brethren on the Monitors. Capt. Rhind, with his crew, were willing to test her, and take the risks. "If she proved invul-nerable," one of her officers remarked, "we were prepared to fight the rebels at the mouths of their cannon." The excellent capacities of the Keckuk for maneuvering also entered into the calculations and confidence of her commander, in the hazardous but brilliant de-sign which he had formed, and which he and his crew entered on without fear.

The Keckuk moved rapidly; she answered her helm beautifully, and she steamed into the

water. Seventeen men were loslde the turres. Balt-heads and fragments of the broken timber fiew among them, and Acting Ensign McIntosh, commanding there, was struck and dis-bled — It is not too much to say that there was some consternation at that moment among those nen. McIntosh was removed below; and after the turres was struck again a part of the force was withdrawn from it to the main deck. The intelligence which was thus received by the crew of the vulnerability of the Keckuk was immediately fellowed by ample and similar proofs from the forward turret, and the effect of the shot on the sloping sides, which were broken through in like manner.

Hancock all Right—Eight Hundred Democratic Majority.

We have the proud satisfaction of announcduly exacted national laws and the popular ruling of national judges, for writing and printing demonstrations that no man has a right to serve the Union as it was and the Constitution steal another's labor. Should we not think well of the bridge that has borne us thus far safely?

"It is urged that the dark days of national servility to the relentless slave power have rassed away forever. I hope so, but do not feel of white men as of more importance than the negro. They have not met in secret conclave, "Were the slaveholding rebels to lay down Government, but in the broad light of day have

and run no ticket; but making allowance for the number of Abelition votes usually cast in these townships, we have a bona fide majority of between six and seven hund ed. Glory enough for one day!—Hancock Courier.

Lincoln's Coat of Mail.

The coat of mail sent by the Tycoon of Japan o President Lincoln is described as unique. An umbrells like helmet, made of sabricated sheets ot steel and copper, shields the head, while a randyke of laterwoven silk cord and lacquered net-work falls gracefully upon the shoulders. The outside of the helmet is profusely ornamented with christanthimums of gold, in beautiful open-work, upon black lacquer, with now and then a rimming of purest silver. The visor is of copper, lacquered in scarlet and brown. The armiete of the finest copper chain-work. The breast plate is of copper, intersected with par-ailet stripe of lacquer, and woven together with delicate wire and golden cord. A short kill accompanies the armor, and with lacquered leggings, grotesquely formed, completes the set.

The Spring Elections in Ohio. The official vote of the State, if it could be had, would show that the Democracy carried the State by a handsome majority. In Sombern Ohio, save in Cincinna i, the Democratic vote was heavier than last fall; in Northern Ohio we have made heavy gains; in the Western Reserve we have held our own. Outside of the cities, where the people are unterrified by bayonete and free from the influence of army contractors and cotion speculators, who have by bayonete and rece from the influence of army contractors and colion speculators, who have green-backs by the thousand, the Democracy hold sway. At the fail election there will be such a vote polled for the Democratic ticket as will astonish the so-called "Union" Leagues, who are so basely impugning the pastriotism and motives of the Democracy—he only true Union men in the State!—Seneca Advertiser.

the vessel. Until that time, I was engaged with others trying to stop leaks. The vessel was not given up until she had began to settle fast. I got leave to-day to go home per Arago, but as all is so unsettled, and my books lost, I have thought it best to stop and straighten affairs for the mon.

I will not at empt to describe the fight of the 7th, or the horrors of that afternoon! The Keckuk was struck ninety times; more than haif of these shots went through the small vessel! It was as one chance out of ten thousand of our ever getting out of the fight! Never before was a vessel under such a fire! Over three hundred guns must have been playing on us, and that, too, within three hundred yards of Somter! We were nearer the fors and further up than any other vessel.

The men were perfectly awe-stricken. Such was the roll of fire along the sides that we could scarcely open the ports of the vessel to fire.

Poor McIntosh—a splendid fellow—I helped out of the turret, and laid him bleeding on the bed. We scarcely got him out of the ship before it sank. His head is out to pleces, skull fractured, etc.

When the Keckuk was going down, within a contact of the proposition is declared treason? Is loyalty a thing of fits and startz—one thing to-day and another to-morrow?—Alter Democratic gains of election returns. The Democratic gains of election returns.

fractured, etc.

When the Keckuk was going down, within a short distance of Morris Island beach, the releis on the Island tossed their hats and cheered. They might have suck us, crowded as we were on a little tugboat, with their hatteries. I fear Charleston may stand in spite of us, but hope

The Election in Adams County. The townships heretofore Democratic have given their usual majority on the good old Democratic ticket. Only three townships, out

of thirteen in the county, have elected the Republican ticket. In one of these, we have a Demogratic gain Hurrah for Adams county. - West Union Democratic Union.

Fatal Affray.

From a gentleman just from Bainbridge, Ross county, we learn that a serious affair occurred in that place on the 11th inst, between Thomas Higgins and Charles Bramley, which resulted in the shooting of the latter and his instant death. We are unable to elicit full particulars of the affair. A young man by the name of White was the instigator of the matter, and assisted in its final termination. Higgins was

Washington arrived from New Orleans 13th. Important movements were in progress against the rebels on Bayon Teche. Banks is in the field at the head of Grover's, Emory's and Weigel's corps. Weigel's forces decembered to the head of Grover's, Emory's and Weigel was reinforced Sunday by Emory's division.

Grover's forces embarked at Reabest City. Fatal Affray. assisted in its final termination. Higgins was a discharged soldier and White a deserter.— Bramley was but 18 years old. Higgins and his accomplice, Woite, have since been arres -ed at Chillicothe and have had a preliminary

THE ART OF WAR.—The New York Times has an appreciative correspondent. We sincerely hope that he is not a copperhead; but read

and inwardly digest: THE OLD STORY.—A correspondent calls our attention to the fact that when the national troops held Fort Samter, we waited until the rebeis had (by their own account) 42 guns and 5000 men against 80 men, or enough to work nine guns. Now, again, at the second battle in Charleston harbor, we have waited until behind. The commy brought down large reintered had 300 guns, against which we force nents, and Daniels returned to Ship Isl-

Nor Dead Bur Steering .- A rather singular Our Loss at Williamsburg-The City case of restoration to lite occurred in our city last week. A German named Meiener was supposed to have "shuffled off this mortal coil" and gone hence. His remains were carafully her belm beautifully, and she steamed into the fight while her consorts were receiving the rapid fire of all the forts. As she entered the rape of the rebel guns the balls fell for a short time over and around her, but did not touch her. The first shot which struck hit her deck near the att turret, but glanced off. A moment after the turret received a heavy ball, which was deemed to be a little less than a 200 pounder. The high hopes with which the men of the Keokuk went into the fight were, by the effect of this shot, proved to have been delusive. It plerced the turret, but glanced. The shot did not enter, but tumbled back into the shot id not enter, but tumbled back into the shot did not enter, but tumbled back into the water. Seventeen men were inside the turret,

JACOB MILLER, a German who is known in most of the villages of this county as an industrious and energetic dealer in eggs, fell dead while riding along the road in his wagon about one and a half miles north of Kennonsburgh, last Friday. His disease was an affection of the heart. Mr. Miller was in his 44th year. He leaves a wife and five small children, almost among strangers, to feel the weight of this se vere and sudden dispensation of Providence. Since our last issue Mr. Samuel Craig has buried his two youngest children-a bright lit-tle boy and a little infant daughter-both with the strange malady which has brought sorrow to so many hearts in our village within the

Mrs. Lewis Noble also lost a child by the ame disease Friday last. There is not, just now, an unusual amount of siekness in Cambridge, other than colds and the like.—Guernasy Jeffersonian.

Trr you Tar.—"Mr. Timothy," said a learned lady, who had been showing off her wit at the expense of a dangler, "you remind me of a barometer that is filled with nothing in the upper story."

"Divine Almira," meekly replied her adorer, is also reported that they were authorized to

upper story."

"Divine Almira," meekly replied her adorer, egotiate a loan of ten to twenty millions sterling.

"The Confederate loan touched three per cent."

AN UGLY RECORD. - The Portland Advertises states that the steamer North America, arrived at that port on Saturday last, were no less than seventeen American captains of merchantmen, eleven of whom had sold their ships abroad on account of the immense war risks and the absence of demand for freights under the hazard of shipments in American bottoms, and four of whom had their ships captured by the Alabams.

BAGGAGE TAREN POSICESON OF-Some days since General Hooker issued an order reducing the amount of baggage for each officer and soldier to the minimum standard. The result of his order has been the reception of a large amount of baggage in this city, sent up here on Government boats. An examination of this eggage has developed the fact that it consists, in a great projection, of articles taken from private residences in Fredericksburg after the sattle. Is has been made the dusy of Captain Todd, Provost Marshal, to take possession of all such property and render an exhibit of the same to the War Department for instructions. - Washington Star.

Ir the Abolitionist call Democrats "copper heads," why don't they call themselves "nigger-heads," as a contra d stinguishing term? The Democracy are as bitter as copperheads upon the enemies of the Constitution, while the nig-gerheats are willing to trample that sacred instrument in the dust, rather than fail o eman-cipate the negrose of the South.—Liuisville

Some conscience smit.en rascal sent to the President on Wednesday week, by Express from Brooklyn, New York, a package containing \$986, which the letter stated was dishencelly ob-tained from the Government. If all other Abolition taleves would do likewise, it would put many millions of dollars in the treasury.— Springfield Democrat.

Wx notice by our Commons exchanges that the members of the Ohio Legislature, after costing the people of Ohio something like a hundred thousand dollars, have concluded to disperse. That's the best move they made during their two years. - Guernsey Jefferso-

illiam A. Gill' COLUMBUS, OHIO; AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSK And Seed Store.

GENERAL HARDWARE, MAILS, GLASS. SASH, PUTTY, CORDAGE,

uns, Pistols, Wood & Willow Ware. tiber and Boltoer Belling, Labe cather, Hose an

JAMES G. BULL.

Attorney & Counsellor at Law. Office in Platt's Building, No. 15, East State Street,

Columbus, Ohio

RANKIN & WYLIE Attorneys at Law.

OFFICE PARSON BUILDING, CORNER OF TOWN and High Streets:

Gollections and other matters premptly attended to.

Beferences given when required,

deci7-diy.

TELEGRAPHIC

Sunday Night's Dispatches

Important Movements on the Lower New York, April 21 —The steamer George Washington arrived from New Orleans 13th.

Grover's forces embarked at Brashear City, and proceeded in Grand Like to Indian Bend,

above Franklin.

These movements, if successful, will bring the enemy between two fires. The rebels num-

the elemy between two fires. The rebess number eight thousand.

It was reported in New Orleans on the 13th that Weitzel was within six miles of Franklin. It was also rumored that Geo. Grant had appeared with a strong force up Red river.

On the 9th Col. Daniels, with seven handred

colored troops, went to Pascagoula, Miss., and captured the place. He was subsequently attacked by three hundred rebel cavairy and a company of infantry. Twenty rebels were killed and a large number wounded.

The rabels extracted leaving their colors

NEW YORK, April 21 .- A Yorktown letter of the 16:h states our loss on the 11th at Wil-liamsburg was one wounded and five prisoners.

City of Baltimore, from Liverpool 8th and Queenstown 9th inst. arrived this morning.

The new ganboat Alexandria, built by Miller & Co. of Liverpool, and recently launched, was selzed in one of the Liverpool docks on Sunday, 5th inst., by the custom authorities,

on suspicion of being intended for the rebels.

The matter will be fully investigated before any proceedings will be taken beyond detention of the vessel. The London Star considers the event an exceeding good omen, and demands the prosecution of the builders. The correspondence between the owners of the Peterhoff and the foreign officer is pub-lished. Russel says examination of her papers having satisfied the Government, there was no prims facie grounds of capture, and that the seizure was wholly unjust fiable, they have in-structed Lord Lyons to make immediate repre-

structed Lora Lyone to make immediate repre-sentation of the circumstances to the Washing-ton Government, and if no legal ground for capture is alleged, to press for the release of the vessel and cargo with compensation, with-out delay, in the prize court; but if legal ground for capture be alleged, this case, like all others, must follow the ordinary course.

discount, but rallied to one and a half.

The American consul at Hamburg refused

to attest his signature to a notarial document because the name of Schroder & Co, who ne-gotiated the Confederate loan, appeared in the ocument. The Union Emancipation Society of Manchester held a meeting to protest against build-ing war-ships for the rebels, and adopted a

cate the honor of Eogland by stopping such ruceedings. The Polish insurrection is reported increasing

memorial calling on the Government to vindi-

in various directions. Sundry conflicts are reported, with varying successes.
It is asserted France, England and Austria came to an understanding and sent separate notes to Russia identical in sense, but avoiding anything like pressure. The nobinty of St. Petersburg adopted an address to the Casr in favor of the maintenance of the integrity of

the Empire at all ovet. LIVERPOOL, April 9 .- Another rebel privaeer, caued the Japan, or Virginia, salled from Greenough, nossilhatanding official efforts to

LONDON, April 9. - The Confederate loan advauced half per cent. yesterday on advices rom Liverpool and Manchester. The Times has an article to the effect that California rings with preparations for off-insive and defensive war against England, propably under the inspiration of Mr. Seward, for the capture of British Columbia. It says the Fed-eral Government are building two monitors for

revent her.

California use, and exporting thisber large quantities of shells and gunpowder.

Union Meetings. NEW YORK, April 20.—Another immense mass meeting was held in this city this atternoon, under the auspices of the Loyal Union League. Gen Scott previded, occupying a chair on the biloony of the 5th Avenue Hotel. Four stands were erected around Madison equare, fronting the hotel, and the attendance at the fronting the hotel, and the attendance at the stands numbered not less than twenty thousand. Among the speakers were John Van Barren, Dani. S. Dickinson, Gen. Bancrott, Rev. Dr. Hitchcock, Henry J. Raymond, Geo. W. Curtis, Lyman Tremayne, E. Delafield Smith, H. B. Stanton and many others.

BALTIMORE, April 20 .- The Union demon-Baltimore, April 20.—The Union demonstration held to-night at the hall of the Maryland Institute, under the auspices of the Union Leagues of Maryland, in commenumeration of the grand uprising of the loyal States that followed the bloody tragedy enacted in the streets of Baltimore on the 19th of April, 186f, was a grand affair. The greatest possible enthusiasm prevailed. Among the distinguished persons present were Postmatter General Biair, and Governor Bradford of Maryland, who presided.

PRILADELPHIA, April 20.—A large and enthus PHILADELPHIA, April 90.—A large and enthu-dissile meeting at the Union League House was held this evening. Among the speakers were Secretary Chase, Mr. Marks, a Southern refu-

ee, and others. HEADQUARTERS AREY OF THE POTOMAC, April 20.—General order No. 43—The following offiners are honorably discharged: Lieut. Beoj. F. Hancock, 19.h Indiana; Col. L. Cetter, 6.h Wisconsin; Lieut. Martin Rodman, 21 Wisconsin; Lieut. Charles E. Essinger, 2d Wisconsin; Lieut. Richard Carter, 5th Wisconsin; Lieut.

Washington, April 20 — Rebel reports of the repulse of Generals Hooker and Supremsu-are pure fabrications.

House to Rent.

A TWO STORY PRAMS DWELLING, with eleven rooms in good repair, with good out houses, ahrabery, and every thing complete. Said house is on the Worthington Plank, road, near, the first Toil-gate. For particulars, inquire at this office, or at No. 71 West Gay street.